How to Write Well-Behaved Value Wrappers

Simon Brand
@TartanLlama
C++ Developer Advocate, Microsoft
they/them

C++ on Sea 2019-02-05

Please ask questions!

Value Wrappers

Value Wrappers

Types with value-semantics which can store objects of any type

Value Wrappers

Types with value-semantics which can store objects of any type

E.g. std::pair, std::optional, std::variant,
fluent::NamedType

"Well-Behaved"

Performant

"If a feature is accidentally misapplied by the user and causes what appears to [them] to be an unpredictable result, that feature has a high astonishment factor and is therefore undesirable."

- Cowlishaw, M. F. (1984). "The design of the REXX language"

branches/loads/stores. Use with caution on hot paths; it's not known whether or not this is still a problem. */

/* N.B. GCC has missed optimizations with

Maybe in the past and may generate extra

```
template < class T>
struct wrapper {
   T t;
} .
```

```
template < class T>
struct wrapper {
   T t;
};

wrapper < int > a, b;
a < b;//compiler error</pre>
```

```
template <class T, class U>
inline constexpr bool operator==(const optional<T> &lhs.
const optional<U> &rhs) {
 return lhs.has value() == rhs.has value() &&
(!lhs.has value() || *lhs == *rhs);
template <class T, class U>
inline constexpr bool operator!=(const optional<T> &lhs.
const optional<U> &rhs) {
 return lhs.has value() != rhs.has value() ||
(lhs.has value() && *lhs != *rhs):
template <class T, class U>
inline constexpr bool operator<(const optional<T> &lhs.
const optional<U> &rhs) {
 return rhs.has value() && (!lhs.has value() || *lhs < *rhs);
template <class T, class U>
inline constexpr bool operator>(const optional<T> &lhs.
const optional<U> &rhs) {
 return lhs.has value() && (!rhs.has value() || *lhs > *rhs);
template <class T, class U>
inline constexpr bool operator <= (const optional < T > &lhs.
const optional<U> &rhs) {
 return !lhs.has value() || (rhs.has value() && *lhs <= *rhs);
template <class T, class U>
inline constexpr bool operator>=(const optional<T> &lhs.
const optional<U> &rhs) {
 return !rhs.has value() || (lhs.has value() && *lhs >= *rhs);
template <class T>
inline constexpr bool operator==(const optional<T> &lhs. nullopt t) noexcept {
 return !lhs.has value();
template <class T>
inline constexpr bool operator==(nullopt_t, const optional<T> &rhs) noexcept {
 return !rhs.has value();
template <class T>
inline constexpr bool operator!=(const optional<T> &lhs, nullopt t) noexcept {
 return lhs.has value();
template <class T>
inline constexpr bool operator!=(nullopt_t, const optional<T> &rhs) noexcept {
 return rhs.has value();
```

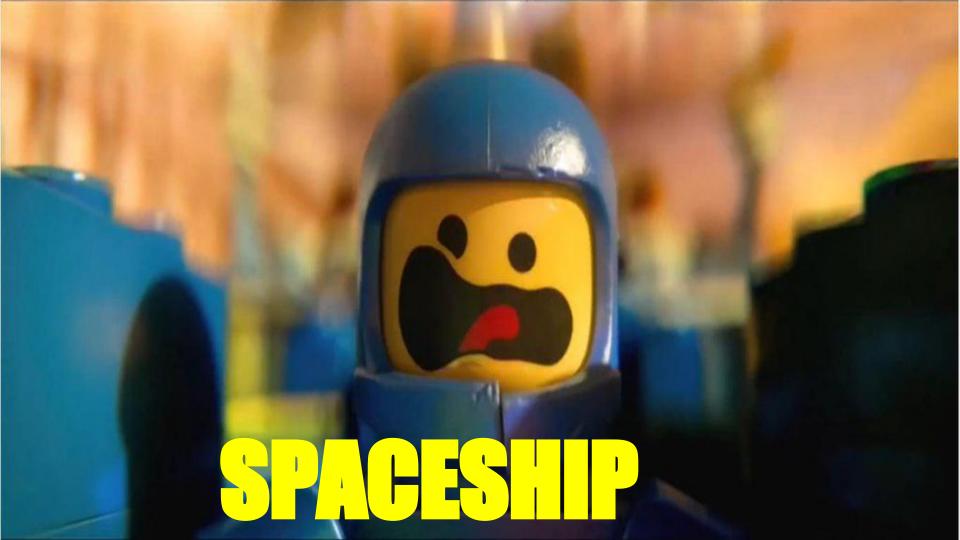
```
template <class T>
inline constexpr bool operator<(const optional<T> &, nullopt t) noexcept {
 return false:
template <class T>
inline constexpr bool operator<(nullopt t, const optional<T> &rhs) noexcept {
 return rhs.has value():
template <class T>
inline constexpr bool operator <= (const optional < T > &lhs. nullopt t) noexcept {
 return !lhs.has value();
template <class T>
inline constexpr bool operator<=(nullopt t, const optional<T> &) noexcept {
 return true:
template <class T>
inline constexpr bool operator>(const optional<T> &lhs, nullopt t) noexcept {
 return lhs.has value();
template <class T>
inline constexpr bool operator>(nullopt_t, const optional<T> &) noexcept {
 return false:
template <class T>
inline constexpr bool operator>=(const optional<T> &. nullopt t) noexcept {
 return true:
template <class T>
inline constexpr bool operator>=(nullopt_t, const optional<T> &rhs) noexcept {
 return !rhs.has value():
template <class T, class U>
inline constexpr bool operator==(const optional<T> &lhs. const U &rhs) {
 return lhs.has value() ? *lhs == rhs : false;
template <class T. class U>
inline constexpr bool operator==(const U &lhs. const optional<T> &rhs) {
 return rhs.has value() ? lhs == *rhs : false:
```

```
template <class T, class U>
inline constexpr bool operator!=(const optional<T> &lhs, const U &rhs) {
 return lhs.has value() ? *lhs != rhs : true;
template <class T. class U>
inline constexpr bool operator!=(const U &lhs, const optional<T> &rhs) {
 return rhs.has value() ? lhs != *rhs : true;
template <class T, class U>
inline constexpr bool operator<(const optional<T> &lhs, const U &rhs) {
 return lhs.has value() ? *lhs < rhs : true;
template <class T, class U>
inline constexpr bool operator<(const U &lhs, const optional<T> &rhs) {
 return rhs.has value() ? lhs < *rhs : false;
template <class T, class U>
inline constexpr bool operator<=(const optional<T> &lhs, const U &rhs) {
 return lhs.has value() ? *lhs <= rhs : true;
template <class T. class U>
inline constexpr bool operator<=(const U &lhs, const optional<T> &rhs) {
 return rhs.has value() ? lhs <= *rhs : false;
template <class T. class U>
inline constexpr bool operator>(const optional<T> &lhs, const U &rhs) {
 return lhs.has value()? *lhs > rhs: false;
template <class T, class U>
inline constexpr bool operator>(const U &lhs, const optional<T> &rhs) {
 return rhs.has value() ? lhs > *rhs : true;
template <class T, class U>
inline constexpr bool operator>=(const optional<T> &lhs, const U &rhs) {
 return lhs.has value() ? *lhs >= rhs : false;
template <class T. class U>
inline constexpr bool operator>=(const U &lhs, const optional<T> &rhs) {
 return rhs.has value()? lhs >= *rhs: true;
```

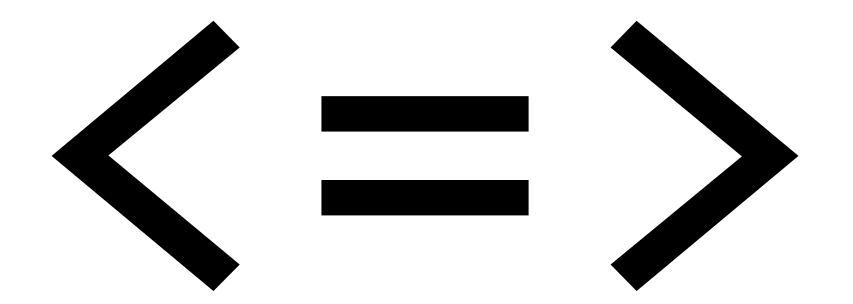
```
wrapper<int> a,b;
a < b; //compiles</pre>
```

(But a ton of code)









The expression returns an object such that

- \blacksquare (a <=> b) < 0 if a < b
- \blacksquare (a <=> b) > 0 if a > b
- (a <=> b) == 0 if a and b are equal/equivalent.

cppreference.com

```
template < class T, class U>
struct pair {
   T t;
   U u;
}:
```

```
auto operator<=> (pair const& rhs) const
-> /* a mess, because C++ */
{
  if (auto cmp = t<=>rhs.t; cmp != 0)
    return cmp;
  return u <=> rhs.u;
}
```

```
template <class T, class U>
inline constexpr bool operator==(const optional<T> &lhs,
const optional<U> &rhs) {
 return lhs.has value() == rhs.has value() &&
(!lhs.has value() || *lhs == *rhs);
template <class T. class U>
inline constexpr bool operator!=(const optional<T> &lhs,
const optional<U> &rhs) {
 return lhs.has value() != rhs.has value() ||
(lhs.has value() && *lhs != *rhs);
template <class T, class U>
inline constexpr bool operator<(const optional<T> &lhs,
const optional<U> &rhs) {
 return rhs.has value() && (!lhs.has value() || *lhs < *rhs);
template <class T, class U>
inline constexpr bool operator>(const optional<T> &lhs,
const optional<U> &rhs) {
 return lhs.has value() && (!rhs.has value() || *lhs > *rhs);
template <class T, class U>
inline constexpr bool operator <= (const optional < T > & lhs,
const optional<U> &rhs) {
 return !lhs.has value() || (rhs.has value() && *lhs <= *rhs);
template <class T, class U>
inline constexpr bool operator>=(const optional<T> &lhs,
const optional<U> &rhs) {
 return !rhs.has value() || (lhs.has value() && *lhs >= *rhs);
template <class T>
inline constexpr bool operator==(const optional<T> &lhs, nullopt t) noexcept {
 return !lhs.has_value();
template <class T>
inline constexpr bool operator==(nullopt_t, const optional<T> &rhs) noexcept {
 return !rhs.has value();
template <class T>
inline constexpr bool operator!=(const optional<T> &lhs, nullopt t) noexcept {
 return lhs.has value();
template <class T>
inline constexpr bool operator!=(nullopt_t, const optional<T> &rhs) noexcept {
 return rhs.has value();
```

```
template <class T>
inline constexpr bool operator<(const optional<T> &, nullopt t) noexcept {
return false:
template <class T>
inline constexpr bool operator<(nullopt_t, const optional<T> &rhs) noexcept {
return rhs.has value();
template <class T>
inline constexpr bool operator<=(const optional<T> &lhs. nullopt t) noexcept {
return !lhs.has value();
template <class T>
inline constexpr bool operator<=(nullopt t, const optional<T> &) noexcept {
return true:
template <class T>
inline constexpr bool operator>(const optional<T> &lhs, nullopt t) noexcept {
return lhs.has value():
template <class T>
inline constexpr bool operator>(nullopt_t, const optional<T> &) noexcept {
return false:
template <class T>
inline constexpr bool operator>=(const optional<T> &, nullopt t) noexcept {
return true:
template <class T>
inline constexpr bool operator>=(nullopt t, const optional<T> &rhs) noexcept {
return !rhs.has value():
template <class T, class U>
inline constexpr bool operator==(const optional<T> &lhs. const U &rhs) {
return lhs.has value() ? *lhs == rhs : false:
template <class T. class U>
inline constexpr bool operator==(const U &lhs. const optional<T> &rhs) {
return rhs.has value() ? lhs == *rhs : false;
```

```
template <class T, class U>
inline constexpr bool operator!=(const optional<T> &lhs, const U &rhs) {
 return lhs.has value() ? *lhs != rhs : true;
template <class T, class U>
inline constexpr bool operator!=(const U &lhs, const optional<T> &rhs) {
 return rhs.has value() ? lhs != *rhs : true;
template <class T, class U>
inline constexpr bool operator<(const optional<T> &lhs, const U &rhs) {
 return lhs.has value()? *lhs < rhs: true;
template <class T, class U>
inline constexpr bool operator<(const U &lhs, const optional<T> &rhs) {
 return rhs.has value()? lhs < *rhs: false;
template <class T, class U>
inline constexpr bool operator<=(const optional<T> &lhs, const U &rhs) {
 return lhs.has value() ? *lhs <= rhs : true;
template <class T, class U>
inline constexpr bool operator<=(const U &lhs, const optional<T> &rhs) {
 return rhs.has value() ? lhs <= *rhs : false;
template <class T. class U>
inline constexpr bool operator>(const optional<T> &lhs, const U &rhs) {
 return lhs.has value() ? *lhs > rhs : false;
template <class T, class U>
inline constexpr bool operator>(const U &lhs, const optional<T> &rhs) {
 return rhs.has_value() ? lhs > *rhs : true;
template <class T, class U>
inline constexpr bool operator>=(const optional<T> &lhs, const U &rhs) {
 return lhs.has value() ? *lhs >= rhs : false;
template <class T, class U>
inline constexpr bool operator>=(const U &lhs, const optional<T> &rhs) {
 return rhs.has value()? lhs >= *rhs: true;
```

Spaceships!



```
template <typename U>
constexpr auto operator<=>(optional<U> const& rhs)
const
 -> decltype(compare_3way(**this, *rhs))
 if (has_value() && rhs.has_value()) {
                                              constexpr strong ordering
  return compare 3way(**this, *rhs);
                                              operator<=>(nullopt t) const
 } else {
  return has value() <=> rhs.has value();
                                                return has value()?
template <typename U>
constexpr auto operator<=>(U const& rhs) const
 -> decltype(compare 3way(**this, rhs))
 if (has value()) {
  return compare 3way(**this, rhs);
 } else {
  return strong ordering::less;
```



Lovingly stolen from Barry Revzin

strong ordering::equal;

(But a ton of code)

noexcept Propagation

Propagate the noexcept-ness of

move and swap operations

Propagating noexcept

```
std::vector<optional<tracer>> v;
std::fill_n(std::back_inserter(v), 100000, tracer{});
```

Propagating noexcept

```
std::vector<optional<tracer>> v;
std::fill_n(std::back_inserter(v), 100000, tracer{});
```

Without propagation	With propagation
231,071 copies, 100,000 moves	100,000 copies, 231,071 moves

Performant

Propagating noexcept

```
optional(optional &&rhs)
  if (rhs.has value()) {
    this->construct(std::move(rhs.get()));
  } else {
    this->m has_value = false;
```

Propagating noexcept

```
optional(optional &&rhs) noexcept(
std::is nothrow move constructible<T>::value) {
  if (rhs.has value()) {
    this->construct(std::move(rhs.get()));
  } else {
    this->m has value = false;
```

Performant

To explicit, or not to explicit, that is the question.

- Hamlet++,William Fakespeare



To explicit or not to explicit

```
template<class T>
struct wrapper {
   T t;
}:
```

```
template < class T>
struct wrapper {
   T t;
};

//compiler error
wrapper < int > wi = 0;
```

t(t) {}

wrapper (T const& t) :

wrapper (U&& u) :
 t(std::forward<U>(u)) {}

template <class U>

```
struct oh_no {
   explicit oh_no(bool);
};
```

```
struct oh_no {
  explicit oh_no(bool);
};
```

void do_thing(wrapper<oh_no>);

```
struct oh no {
  explicit oh no(bool);
};
void do thing(wrapper<oh no>);
//compiles, but shouldn't
do thing(true);
```

```
template<class U, std::enable if t<</pre>
           std::is constructible<T, U>::value &&
            std::is convertible<U, T>::value
         >* = nullptr
/* not explicit */
wrapper(U&& u) : t(std::forward<U>(u))
```

```
template<class U, std::enable if t<</pre>
           std::is constructible<T, U>::value &&
           !std::is convertible<U, T>::value
         >* = nullptr
explicit
wrapper(U&& u) : t(std::forward<U>(u))
```

```
template<class T>
struct wrapper {
  T t;
//compiles
wrapper<int> wi = 0;
```

```
struct oh no {
  explicit oh no(bool);
};
void do thing(wrapper<oh no>);
//doesn't compile, as expected
do thing(true);
```

(With code duplication)

noexcept(bool)

noexcept(bool)

explicit(bool)?

wrapper(U&& u) : t(std::forward<U>(u))

```
template<class U, std::enable if t<</pre>
           std::is constructible<T, U>::value &&
           !std::is convertible<U, T>::value
         >* = nullptr
explicit
wrapper(U&& u) : t(std::forward<U>(u))
```

```
template<class U, std::enable if t<</pre>
           std::is constructible<T, U>::value
         >* = nullptr
explicit(!std::is convertible<U, T>::value)
wrapper(U&& u) : t(std::forward<U>(u))
```

(With code duplication)

Conditionally Deleting Special Members





```
template <class T>
struct optional {
  union {
    T t;
    char dummy;
  bool engaged = false;
```

```
optional(optional const& rhs) {
  if (rhs.engaged) {
    new (std::addressof(t)) T (rhs.t);
    engaged = true;
  }
}
```

if (engaged) t.~T();

~optional() {

Conditionally Deleting Special Members

```
optional<std::unique_ptr<int>> a;
optional<std::unique_ptr<int>> b = a;
```

Conditionally Deleting Special Members

```
optional<std::unique_ptr<int>> a;
optional<std::unique_ptr<int>> b = a;
```

Without deletion	With deletion
<pre><source/>:356:41: error: call to deleted constructor of 'std::unique_ptr<int, std::default_delete<int=""> >' new (std::addressof(this->m_value)) T(std::forward<args>(args));</args></int,></pre>	<pre><source/>:2299:40: error: call to implicitly-deleted copy constructor of 'tl::optional<std::unique_ptr<int> >' tl::optional<std::unique_ptr<int>> b = a;</std::unique_ptr<int></std::unique_ptr<int></pre>

Conditionally Deleting Special Members

```
optional<std::unique_ptr<int>> a;
optional<std::unique_ptr<int>> b = a;
```

Without deletion	With deletion
<pre><source/>:356:41: error: call to deleted constructor of 'std::unique_ptr<int, std::default_delete<int=""> >' new (std::addressof(this->m_value)) T(std::forward<args>(args));</args></int,></pre>	<pre><source/>:2299:40: error: call to implicitly-deleted copy constructor of 'tl::optional<std::unique_ptr<int> >' tl::optional<std::unique_ptr<int>> b = a;</std::unique_ptr<int></std::unique_ptr<int></pre>

```
std::is_copy_constructible<
  optional<std::unique_ptr<int>>
>::value
```

std::is_copy_constructible<
 optional<std::unique_ptr<int>>
>::value

Without deletion	With deletion
true	false

Unsurprising

```
template <class T>
struct optional
  union {
    T t;
    char dummy;
  bool engaged = false;
  //ctors, dtors
```

```
template <class T>
struct optional_base {
  union {
    Tt;
    char dummy;
  bool engaged = false;
  //ctors, dtors
```

```
template <class T>
struct delete_ctor_base<true, true> {
  delete ctor base() = default;
 delete_ctor_base(const delete_ctor_base &) = default;
  delete ctor base(delete ctor base &&) noexcept = default;
  delete ctor base &
  operator=(const delete ctor base &) = default;
  delete ctor base &
 operator=(optional_delete_ctor_base &&) noexcept = default;
```

```
template <class T>
struct delete_ctor_base<true, false> {
  delete ctor base() = default;
 delete_ctor_base(const delete_ctor_base &) = default;
  delete ctor base(delete ctor base &&) noexcept = delete;
  delete ctor base &
  operator=(const delete ctor base &) = default;
  delete ctor base &
 operator=(optional delete ctor base &&) noexcept = default;
```

```
template <class T>
struct delete_ctor_base<false, true> {
  delete ctor base() = default;
 delete_ctor_base(const delete_ctor_base &) = delete;
  delete ctor base(delete ctor base &&) noexcept = default;
  delete ctor base &
  operator=(const delete ctor base &) = default;
  delete ctor base &
 operator=(optional_delete_ctor_base &&) noexcept = default;
```

```
template <class T>
struct delete_ctor_base<false, false> {
 delete ctor base() = default;
  delete ctor base(const delete ctor base &) = delete;
  delete ctor base(delete ctor base &&) noexcept = delete;
  delete ctor base &
  operator=(const delete ctor base &) = default;
  delete ctor base &
 operator=(optional delete ctor base &&) noexcept = default;
```

Conditionally Deleting Special Members template <class T,

```
bool EnableCopy =
(std::is copy constructible<T>::value &&
std::is copy assignable<T>::value),
  bool FnableMove =
(std::is move constructible<T>::value &&
std::is move assignable<T>::value)>
```

struct delete_assign_base;

```
//compiles
static_assert(
 !std::is_copy_constructible<
    optional<std::unique_ptr<int>>
    >::value
);
```

Unsurprising

Unsurprising

(With a ton of code)

Concepts

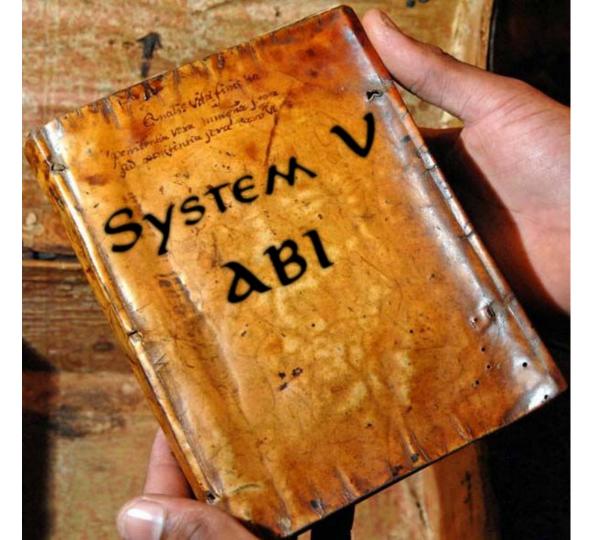
```
template <class T>
struct optional {
  optional(optional const&)
    requires is copy constructible v<T>
  { /*...*/ }
  optional(optional&&)
    requires is move constructible v<T>
  { /*...*/ }
```

Unsurprising

(With a ton of code)

Unsurprising

Triviality Propagation



have well defined addresses."

"An object with either a non-trivial copy

constructor or a non-trivial destructor cannot be

passed by value because such objects must

Propagating Trivial-Copyability

Trivial copy-constructor:

- Defaulted or implicitly-defined
- No virtual member functions or base classes
- All base and member copy ctors are trivial

Propagating Trivial-Destructibility

Trivial destructor:

- Defaulted or implicitly-defined
- Not virtual
- All base and member destructors are trivial

```
static_assert(
  std::is_trivially_copy_constructible<
     optional<int>
     >::value
```

Triviality Propagation

Triviality Propagation

```
//compiler error
static_assert(
   std::is_trivially_destructible<
      optional<int>
      >::value
);
```

Performant

optional<int> get_42() { return 42; }

Propagating Trivial Constructors

optional<int> get_42() { return 42; }

Without propagation	With propagation
get_42(): # @get_42() mov dword ptr [rdi], 42 mov byte ptr [rdi + 4], 1 mov rax, rdi ret	get_42(): # @get_42() movabs rax, 4294967338 ret

Propagating Trivial Constructors

```
void take_opt(optional<int>);
void call() { take_opt(42); }
```

Without propagation	With propagation
call(): # @call() push rax mov dword ptr [rsp], 42 mov byte ptr [rsp + 4], 1 mov rdi, rsp call take_opt(optional <int>) pop rax ret</int>	call(): # @call() movabs rdi, 4294967338 jmp take_opt(optional <int>)</int>

Propagating Trivial-Destructability

```
void take_opt(optional<int>);
void call() { take_opt(42); }
```

Without propagation	With propagation
call(): # @call() push rax mov dword ptr [rsp], 42 mov byte ptr [rsp + 4], 1 mov rdi, rsp call take_opt(optional <int>) cmp byte ptr [rsp + 4], 0 je .LBB0_3 mov byte ptr [rsp + 4], 0 .LBB0_3: pop rax ret cmp byte ptr [rsp + 4], 0 je .LBB0_6 mov byte ptr [rsp + 4], 0 .LBB0_6: mov rdi, rax call _Unwind_Resume</int>	call(): # @call() movabs rdi, 4294967338 jmp take_opt(optional <int>)</int>

Propagating Trivial-Destructability

```
std::vector<tl::optional<int>> a();
void b() { a(); }
```

Without propagation			With propagation	
b(): # @b() sub rsp, 24 mov rdi, rsp call a() mov rdi, qword ptr [rsp] mov rax, qword ptr [rsp + 8] cmp rdi, rax je .LBB0_16 lea rdx, [rax - 8] sub rdx, rdi mov esi, edx shr esi, 3 add esi, 1 mov rcx, rdi and rsi, 3 je .LBB0_6 neg rsi mov rcx, rdi .LBB0_3: cmp byte ptr [rcx + 4], 0 je .LBB0_5	mov byte ptr [rcx + 4], 0 .LBB0_5: add rcx, 8 add rsi, 1 jne.LBB0_3 .LBB0_6: cmp rdx, 24 jb.LBB0_16 .LBB0_7: cmp byte ptr [rcx + 4], 0 je.LBB0_9 mov byte ptr [rcx + 4], 0 .LBB0_9: cmp byte ptr [rcx + 12], 0 je.LBB0_11 mov byte ptr [rcx + 12], 0 je.LBB0_11: cmp byte ptr [rcx + 20], 0 je.LBB0_13 mov byte ptr [rcx + 20], 0 je.LBB0_13:	cmp byte ptr [rcx + 28], 0 je .LBB0_15 mov byte ptr [rcx + 28], 0 .LBB0_15: add rcx, 32 cmp rax, rcx jne .LBB0_7 .LBB0_16: test rdi, rdi je .LBB0_18 call operator delete(void*) .LBB0_18: add rsp, 24 ret	b(): # @b() sub rsp, 24 mov rdi, rsp call a() mov rdi, qword ptr [rsp] test rdi, rdi je .LBB0_2 call operator delete(void*) .LBB0_2: add rsp, 24 ret	

```
~optional_base() {
   if (engaged) t.~T();
}
```

```
template<
  class U=T,
  std::enable if t<</pre>
    std::is_trivially_destructible<U>::value>* =
      nullptr>
~optional base() {
  if (engaged) t.~T();
```

```
temp___te<
  class b
  std::enable f t<</pre>
    std::is trivial; destructiole<U>::value>* =
      nullptr>
~optional_base()
  if (engagea) t.~T();
```

```
template <class T, bool =
          std::is trivially_destructible<T>::value>
struct optional_storage_base {
 //<union and `engaged`>
 ~optional storage base() {
    if (engaged) t.~T();
```

Triviality Propagation

```
template <class T>
struct optional_storage_base<T,true> {
  //<union and `engaged`>
 ~optional storage base() = default;
```

```
template <class T, bool = std::is_trivially_copy_constructible<T>::value>
struct optional_copy_base : optional_storage_base<T> {
 using optional_storage_base<T>::optional_storage_base;
};
template <class T>
struct optional_copy_base<T, false> : optional_storage_base<T> {
  using optional_storage_base<T>::optional_storage_base;
  optional_copy_base() = default;
  optional_copy_base(const optional_copy_base &rhs) {
   if (rhs.has_value()) {
     new (this->t) T(rhs.t);
     this->enabled = true;
    } else {
     this->enabled = false;
  optional_copy_base(optional_copy_base &&rhs) = default;
  optional_copy_base &operator=(const optional_copy_base &rhs) = default;
  optional_copy_base &operator=(optional_copy_base &&rhs) = default;
```

```
template <class T, bool = std::is trivially copy constructible<T>::value>
struct optional_copy_base : optional_storage_base<T> {
  using optional storage base<T>::optional storage base;
};
template <class T>
struct optional_copy_base<T, false> : optional_storage_base<T> {
  using optional storage base<T>::optional storage base;
  optional copy base() = default;
  optional_copy_base(const optional_copy_base &rhs) {
   if (rhs.has value()) {
     new (this->t) T(rhs.t);
     this->enabled = true;
   } else {
     this->enabled = false;
  optional copy base(optional copy base &&rhs) = default;
  optional_copy_base &operator=(const optional_copy_base &rhs) = default;
  optional_copy_base &operator=(optional_copy_base &&rhs) = default;
template <class T, bool = std::is_trivially_move_constructible<T>::value>
  struct optional_move_base : optional_copy_base<T> {
  using optional copy base<T>::optional copy base;
};
template <class T>
struct optional_move_base<T, false> : optional_copy_base<T> {
  using optional copy base<T>::optional copy base;
  optional move base() = default;
  optional_move_base(const optional_move_base &rhs) = default;
  optional_move_base(optional_move_base &&rhs) {
   if (rhs.has value()) {
     new (this->t) T(std::move(rhs.t));
     this->enabled = true;
   } else {
     this->enabled = false;
  optional_move_base &operator=(const optional_move_base &rhs) = default;
  optional move base &operator=(optional move base &&rhs) = default;
};
```

```
template <class T, bool = std::is trivially copy constructible<T>::value>
struct optional copy base : optional storage base<T> {
  using optional storage base<T>::optional storage base;
};
template <class T>
struct optional_copy_base<T, false> : optional_storage_base<T> {
  using optional storage base<T>::optional storage base;
  optional copy base() = default;
  optional_copy_base(const optional_copy_base &rhs) {
   if (rhs.has value()) {
     new (this->t) T(rhs.t);
     this->enabled = true;
   } else {
      this->enabled = false;
  optional copy base(optional copy base &&rhs) = default;
  optional copy base & operator=(const optional copy base &rhs) = default;
  optional copy base &operator=(optional copy base &&rhs) = default;
template <class T, bool = std::is trivially move constructible<T>::value>
  struct optional_move_base : optional_copy_base<T> {
  using optional copy base<T>::optional copy base;
};
template <class T>
struct optional_move_base<T, false> : optional_copy_base<T> {
  using optional copy base<T>::optional copy base;
  optional move base() = default;
  optional_move_base(const optional_move_base &rhs) = default;
  optional move base(optional move base &&rhs) {
   if (rhs.has value()) {
     new (this->t) T(std::move(rhs.t));
     this->enabled = true;
   } else {
     this->enabled = false;
  optional move base & operator=(const optional move base &rhs) = default;
  optional move base &operator=(optional move base &&rhs) = default;
};
```

```
template <class T, bool = std::is trivially copy assignable<T>::value>
struct optional copy assign base : optional move base<T> {
  using optional move base<T>::optional move base:
};
template <class T>
struct optional copy assign base<T, false> : optional move base<T> {
  using optional move base<T>::optional move base:
  optional copy assign base() = default;
  optional copy assign base(const optional copy assign base &rhs) = default;
  optional copy assign base(optional copy assign base &&rhs) = default;
  optional copy assign base & operator=(const optional copy assign base & rhs) {
    if (this->enabled) {
     if (rhs.enabled) this->t = rhs.t;
      else {
        this->t.~T(); this->enabled = false;
    if (rhs.enabled) {
     new (this->t) T (rhs.t); this->enabled = true;
  optional copy assign base &operator=(optional copy assign base &&rhs) = default;
```

```
template <class T, bool = std::is trivially copy constructible<T>::value>
struct optional copy base : optional storage base<T> {
  using optional storage base<T>::optional storage base;
};
template <class T>
struct optional copy base<T, false> : optional storage base<T> {
  using optional storage base<T>::optional storage base;
  optional copy base() = default;
  optional_copy_base(const optional_copy_base &rhs) {
   if (rhs.has value()) {
     new (this->t) T(rhs.t);
     this->enabled = true;
   } else {
      this->enabled = false;
  optional copy base(optional copy base &&rhs) = default;
  optional copy base & operator=(const optional copy base &rhs) = default;
  optional copy base &operator=(optional copy base &&rhs) = default;
template <class T, bool = std::is trivially move constructible<T>::value>
  struct optional_move_base : optional_copy_base<T> {
  using optional copy base<T>::optional copy base;
};
template <class T>
struct optional_move_base<T, false> : optional_copy_base<T> {
  using optional copy base<T>::optional copy base;
  optional move base() = default;
  optional_move_base(const optional_move_base &rhs) = default;
  optional move base(optional move base &&rhs) {
   if (rhs.has value()) {
     new (this->t) T(std::move(rhs.t));
     this->enabled = true;
   } else {
      this->enabled = false;
  optional move base & operator=(const optional move base &rhs) = default;
  optional move base &operator=(optional move base &&rhs) = default;
};
```

```
template <class T, bool = std::is trivially copy assignable<T>::value>
struct optional copy assign base : optional move base<T> {
  using optional move base<T>::optional move base:
};
template <class T>
struct optional copy assign base<T, false> : optional move base<T> {
  using optional move base<T>::optional move base:
  optional copy assign base() = default;
  optional copy assign base(const optional copy assign base &rhs) = default;
  optional copy assign base(optional copy assign base &&rhs) = default;
  optional copy assign base &operator=(const optional copy assign base &rhs) {
    if (this->enabled) {
     if (rhs.enabled) this->t = rhs.t;
      else {
        this->t.~T(); this->enabled = false;
    if (rhs.enabled) {
     new (this->t) T (rhs.t); this->enabled = true;
  optional copy assign base &operator=(optional copy assign base &&rhs) = default;
template <class T, bool = std::is trivially move assignable<T>::value>
struct optional move assign base : optional copy assign base<T> {
  using optional copy assign base<T>::optional copy assign base;
};
template <class T>
struct optional move assign base<T, false> : optional copy assign base<T> {
  using optional copy assign base<T>::optional copy assign base;
  optional move assign base() = default;
  optional move assign base(const optional move assign base &rhs) = default;
  optional move assign base(optional move assign base &&rhs) = default;
  optional move assign base & operator = (const optional move assign base &rhs) = default:
  optional move assign base &operator=(optional move assign base &&rhs) {
    if (this->enabled) {
     if (rhs.enabled) this->t = std::move(rhs.t);
        this->t.~T(): this->enabled = false:
    if (rhs.enabled) {
     new (this->t) T (std::move(rhs.t): this->enabled = true:
};
```

```
template <class T>
struct optional
  : private optional_move_assign_base<T> {
    //...
    ~optional() = default;
};
```

```
//compiles
static_assert(
    std::is_trivially_destructible<
        optional<int>
        >::value
):
```

Performant

Performant

(But a ton of code)

Concepts + P0848

```
template <class T>
struct optional {
  optional (optional const& rhs) requires
    is trivially copy constructible v<T> &&
    is copy constructible v<T> = default;
  optional(optional const& rhs) requires
    is copy constructible v< Tp>
  { /*...*/ }
```

Performant

(But a ton of code)

Performant





Q: How do you know if a C++ developer is qualified?

6:13 PM - Jul 13, 2018









Q: How do you know if a C++ developer is qualified?

A: you look at their CV.

6:13 PM - Jul 13, 2018









Q: How do you know if a C++ developer is qualified?

A: you look at their references.

6:13 PM - Jul 13, 2018





Ref-Qualified Accessor Functions

Ref-qualified Accessor Functions

```
T& operator*() /*nothing*/
{ return this->m_value; }

T const& operator*() const
{ return this->m_value; }
```

Ref-qualified Accessor Functions

```
auto x = *std::move(opt);
auto y = std::move(*opt);
```

Ref-qualified Accessor Functions

```
auto x = *std::move(opt); //copies
auto y = std::move(*opt); //moves
```

Ref-qualified Accessor Functions T& operator*() /*nothing*/ { return this->m_value; }

T const& operator*() const
{ return this->m_value; }

```
Ref-qualified Accessor Functions
T& operator*() &
{ return this->m value; }
T const& operator*() const &
{ return this->m value; }
T&& operator*() &&
{ return std::move(this->m value); }
T const&& operator*() const &&
{ return std::move(this->m value); }
```

const&& !?!?

auto x = std::cref(*get_const_optional());

const&& !?!?

auto x = std::cref(*get_const_optional());

Without const&&	With const&&
Delete hard drive, order pizza, Robin Williams fills your living room with Rhinos	<pre><source/>:23:5: error: call to deleted function 'cref' std::cref(*get_const_optional()); ^~~~~~~</pre>

```
Ref-qualified Accessor Functions
T& operator*() &
{ return this->m value; }
T const& operator*() const &
{ return this->m value; }
T&& operator*() &&
{ return std::move(this->m value); }
T const&& operator*() const &&
{ return std::move(this->m value); }
```

(But with code duplication)

Deducing this

```
template <class Self>
decltype(auto) operator*(this Self&& self) {
  return std::forward<Self>(self).m_value;
}
```

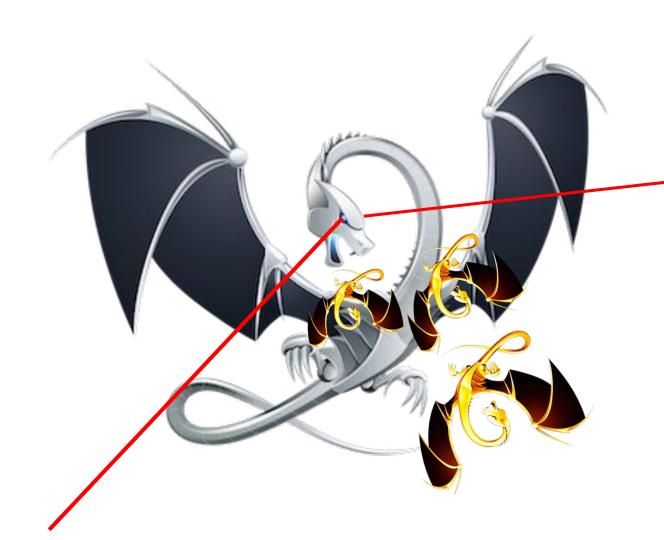
(But with code duplication)

SFINAE-Unfriendly Callables









```
template < class T >
struct wrapper {
   T t;
}:
```

```
template<class T>
struct wrapper {
    T t;
    template<class F>
    auto pass_to (F f) /* */ -> decltype(f(t)) {
        return f(t);
    template<class F>
    auto pass_to (F f) const -> decltype(f(t)) {
        return f(t);
```

```
struct foo {
  void do_thing();
};
```

wrapper<foo> f;
f.pass_to([](auto&& x){x.do_thing();});

```
<source>:22:26: error: passing 'const foo' as
'this' argument discards qualifiers [-fpermissive]
 f.pass to([](auto&& x){x.do thing();});
<source>:17:10: note: in call to 'void
foo::do thing()'
   void do thing();
```

```
template<class T>
struct wrapper {
    Tt;
    template<class F>
    auto pass_to (F f) /* */ -> decltype(f(t)) {
        return f(t);
    template<class F>
    auto pass_to (F f) const -> decltype(f(t)) {
        return f(t);
```

```
template<class T>
struct wrapper {
    Tt;
    template<class F>
    auto pass_to (F f) /* */
        return f(t);
    template<class F>
    auto pass_to (F f) const
        return f(t);
```

```
struct foo {
  void do_thing();
};

wrapper<foo> f;
//compiles
f.pass_to([](auto&& x){x.do_thing();});
```

(But no longer SFINAE-friendly)

```
template<class T>
struct wrapper {
    Tt;
    template<class F>
    auto pass_to (F f) /* */ -> decltype(f(t)) {
        return f(t);
    template<class F>
    auto pass_to (F f) const -> decltype(f(t)) {
        return f(t);
```

```
template<class T>
struct wrapper {
    Tt;
    template<class Self, class F>
    auto pass_to (this Self&& self, F f) ->
          decltype(f(self.t)) {
        return f(self.t);
```

(But no longer SFINAE-friendly)

branches/loads/stores. Use with caution on hot paths; it's not known whether or not this is still a problem. */

/* N.B. GCC has missed optimizations with

Maybe in the past and may generate extra

Topics covered

- Comparison operators
- Noexcept propagation
- Conditional explicitness
- Conditionally deleting special members
- Triviallity propagation
- Ref-qualified member accessors
- SFINAE-unfriendly callables

How to Write Well-Behaved Value Wrappers

Simon Brand
@TartanLlama
C++ Developer Advocate, Microsoft
they/them

C++ on Sea 2019-02-05

Resources

https://goo.gl/aFuiA9

Talk to me about:

- Visual Studio
- Visual Studio Code
- Vcpkg
- Weird films

